

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
JUDGE GOBRIAS TERRY.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER,
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

THURSDAY..... JUNE 27, 1861.

The Neutral Attitude of Kentucky—Who Respects it and who Violates it.

The result of the Congressional election, whatever other interpretation may be put on it, is an unquestionable expression of the people of Kentucky in support of her chosen attitude of neutrality respecting the fraternal war between the North and South. There can be no doubt that it is the will of our people to adhere to this posture of neutrality. There are doubts, however, whether it can be maintained, or rather, whether it will be respected by both the belligerents. The thoughtful and efficient diplomacy of Gov. Magoffin has fortunately secured from representatives of both belligerent parties, recognitions of our neutrality, and pledges to respect it. Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has repeatedly pledged himself—and issued his orders to Gen. Pillow accordingly—that no forces from that side shall cross into Kentucky. Gen. McClellan is pledged, on the other hand, that no troops shall pass into this State from the North. A telegram, among yesterday's dispatches from the East, attempts to discredit Gen. Buckner's report of this understanding with Gen. McClellan, in the following terms:

The letter of Gen. Buckner to Gov. Magoffin, dated at Louisville, June 10th, created much surprise here. It is understood that the interview was purely personal, solicited by Buckner, and that the letter presents an entire misconception and erroneous view of the conversation.

That Gen. Buckner's report of the precise understanding with Gen. McClellan was strictly correct, rests alone upon the unimpeachable accuracy, veracity, and honor of the former. It rests also on Gen. McClellan's own admission, when, upon some groundless rumor of a design on the part of Tennessee to occupy one of the islands of Kentucky in the Mississippi river, he demanded of Gov. Magoffin to stop the movement in accordance with the understanding had with Gen. Buckner. We could adduce other evidence, but Gen. McClellan's dispatch to Gov. Magoffin, of which he had the exceeding good taste to order a copy to be delivered to a private citizen of Frankfort, clinches the matter.

Now, how has Kentucky's attitude of neutrality, assumed in the Governor's proclamation, affirmed by legislative resolves, and sanctioned by the almost unanimous voice of the people of the State, been regarded? Let us answer the pregnant inquiry.

Not one single case of its violation by Tennessee or any other Confederate State, can be alleged. Not one single case of the failure of any of the legal authorities of the State to maintain it against violation by the Confederate States can be cited; while it is true that they forebore resenting the raid from the Cairo camp upon Elliott's mills.

But how stands the account on the other hand?

On the very day after our Congressional election, the Federal Surveyor at Louisville issued the order blockading the Nashville railroad and embargoing our lawful commerce: a blockade being as distinctly a war measure as a cannonade. See, also, in this connexion, the official documents in another column, showing the threatened interference of a Federal spy with the transportation of camp furniture for Kentucky troops, on the insolent pretense that he and others suspected Gov. Magoffin and others!

On the same day, and up to this day, muskets unlawfully embezzled from the national arsenals, are being smuggled into Kentucky, and through Kentucky, into Tennessee, to be lawlessly distributed, not to any legalized forces, but to picked, pledged, sworn political partisans!

Simultaneously with this, Gen. Rousseau is recruiting for a brigade of Federal troops in Louisville!

And yesterday, the following notice appeared in the Louisville Journal:

A MILITARY MOVEMENT.—Orders have been received at the Newport (Ky.) barracks by the Quartermaster to prepare for the reception of 3,000 U. S. troops in the course of a week. Two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry are coming.

Now what is the meaning of this "military movement"? Does any one suppose that such a force is sent to Newport, merely to rest in barracks? Long familiar with that post, we have the impression that it has not accommodations for more than four or five hundred soldiers, if so many. Why, then, are two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry posted there? There are no accommodations whatever for cavalry at that post, so far as we have ever heard. What interpretation can be put on all these things and others which we might cite, together with the significant course of the journal and other submission organs, other than that they imply the purpose of the Usurper, not only to disregard our neutrality, but to invade, occupy, and march over the soil of Kentucky? The Union organs promised us exemption from such indignity and outrage, if the Union Congressmen should be elected. Now let us see what next?

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA ON THE SECESSION QUESTION.—We have at length the official vote of Virginia, as announced by Governor Letcher, on the question of secession. He gives the figures thus:

For secession..... 125,950
Against secession..... 20,373

164,571

Extraordinary Development—The Usurper preparing to Reduce Kentucky—Violation of our Rights and our Neutral attitude.

The following documents develop the opening of the drama by which Lincoln proposes to subject Kentucky, as he is now attempting to subject Missouri, to his lawless tyranny. Here is a Federal spy set to watch the Surveyor of the port of Louisville, and, in our opinion, to provoke such resistance to his interference as will afford the Usurper and his supporters in Kentucky a wished-for pretext to occupy Kentucky with military forces, in utter contempt of our neutrality. It is an intolerable outrage against the rights and sovereignty of Kentucky by a Federal official or spy to attempt to interrupt the lawful transport of lawful goods to be used in a lawful manner on her own soil; and if the people of this once chivalrous State submit to it, we shall be deceived:

GEN. BUCKNER TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, }
LOUISVILLE, JUNE 25, 1861. }

Sir: In carrying out the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, in reference to furnishing the troops called out in the southwestern part of the State to enforce our obligations to the General Government, with the necessary camp equipage, I have met with an unexpected obstruction in an agent of the United States. The action of this official, if official he can be called, is of so arbitrary and extraordinary a character, that I conceive it may be duty to report it for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

The inclosed papers will explain all that I know of the singular action of Mr. Mellon, who, as well as I can understand, claims the right, under the authority of the President, to forbid the State of Kentucky from executing her laws, even when she is thereby discharging her duty to the General Government. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Inspector General,
To Gen. Scott Brown, Adjutant-General of
Kentucky, Frankfort.

COL. LYONS TO SURVEYOR COTTON.
LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.
C. B. Cotton, Esq., Collector:

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by General Buckner to send to Columbus, Ky., for the use of the Kentucky State Guard, thirty tents and cooking utensils for one hundred and fifty men. Will you be kind enough to give me a permit to send them by water or rail.

Respectfully,
[Signed] HENRY J. LYONS,
Assistant Quarter-Master General.

GEN. BUCKNER TO FEDERAL AGENT MELLON.
HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, }

LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861. }

Sir: I understand that the Collector of the Port of Louisville, has represented that you are the general agent of the United States Government at this port, exercising a supervisory control over all shipments by water from Louisville. I further understand that on the application of the Quarter-master of the State troops, for a permit to ship necessary equipments for the State forces at Columbus, Kentucky, you refused your sanction, even after the Collector of the port had given his.

Am I to understand from this, that you claim the right to prevent the State of Kentucky from exercising the clear right of furnishing her own militia with what is necessary for their equipment, and that you assume, as an agent of the United States Government, to supervise and veto the official acts of the constituted authorities of Kentucky, acting in accordance with existing laws?

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] S. B. BUCKNER,
Inspector-General of Ky.
To Mr. W. P. MELLON.

COL. JOHNSON AND MAJOR CASSEY TO GEN.
BUCKNER.

LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.

SIR: Under your instructions, we this morning called upon Mr. Charles B. Cotton, Collector of the Port of Louisville, and asked him to state precisely the nature of Mr. W. P. Mellon's official authority. He informed us that Mr. Mellon was the agent of the General Government, with authority over the shipments by water between Cairo and Pittsburg, and that his (Mellon's) consent would be necessary to a safe transit of goods down the Ohio river.

We then called upon Mr. Mellon at the Galt House and delivered to him your note of this date, requesting him to give a written answer. This he declined to do. We called his attention to the fact that you were, as an officer of the State, seeking official information of great importance to the State from him as an officer of the General Government, and that in such cases information is almost invariably given in an official writing, and might always, to be so given when desired. With a remarkable disregard of the ordinary rules of courtesy and of official intercourse, he persisted in his refusal to sign any thing which, as he said, might be used against him. We assured him you did not wish to use his answer against him, but desired an official statement by which to shape your own action. He referred us to Mr. Cotton, the Collector of this port, and asked us to correspond with him. We told him that Mr. Cotton had already freely given his consent to the shipment we desired to make, showed him Mr. Cotton's permit, which had previously been shown to him by Mr. Simmons, and told him that Mr. Cotton had informed us that the permit would probably not be respected unless it was approved by him (Mellon). He told us we could ship from this port under Mr. Cotton's permit, but that the articles would, in all probability, be stopped at Evansville and at Cairo, and not allowed to proceed unless the collectors of those ports were satisfied. He also told us that he supposed his consent would be sufficient to secure the safe transit of the articles to Columbus, but that he had heard suspicious reports about the State Guard; that it was well known that Gov. Magoffin was suspended, and that he was therefore unwilling to take any action in relation to the matter. We assured him that the articles we wished to ship would not be carried out of the State; that they were for the sole use of Kentucky troops acting under the laws of Kentucky on Kentucky soil. He said it made no difference to him whose troops they were, or how they were acting; if he suspected them, he would not consent to anything being shipped to them, no matter whether it was a paper of needles, a hoghead of meat, or camp kettles. His whole conversation was cunning and evasive. At times he denied that his authority was superior to that of the Collector; but from it we believe that, if the articles are shipped by water, they will not be permitted to reach Columbus, notwithstanding the permit of the Collector of this port. We think there will be more danger of their loss if shipped by the river than if sent by rail through Tennessee, and so we report.

We are, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

[Signed] C. F. JOHNSON,
Lieut. Col. and Adj't Gen'l.

ALEX. CASSEY,
Maj. and Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

To Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, Inspector-General.

BANKS MOBBED.—At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 24th, in consequence of the banks of that city throwing out of circulation the notes of a large number of the banks of the State, a great mob collected, and making a violent assault upon the banking houses, did them great damage, and seriously wounded many men. The civil authorities were powerless to quell the riot, and the Governor put the place under martial law.

THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD BLOCKADE.

The Nashville Railroad and Adams Express Company yesterday refused to take freights or packages for Tennessee or points further South without a permit from the Surveyor of Customs. The Nashville Railroad Depot, however, is so crowded with freight that no more could be received in any event before Thursday or Friday night. In the mean time the matter will be brought before the Courts, and we presume an early decision will be given as to the legality of the question.

Louisville Journal, June 26.

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Louisville Journal, June 26.

Interesting from Missouri—Battle of Boonville—The Loss on both sides—Preparations for a great Resistance—Good Corps—Trust in God—Infamous conduct of Iowa troops.

We are permitted to make the abridged extracts from letters of citizens of Missouri, of the first respectability, born and reared in Franklin county, Ky., well known to most of our citizens, addressed to their brother, a resident of Frankfort. Both writers voted for Bell and Everett. The atrocities perpetrated by the base tools of Lincoln's tyranny are enough to move humanity shudder:

JUNE 21, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I received your letter to-day and was glad to hear from you and that you were well; and that Kentucky has begun to open her eyes. We are wide awake, although we have no arms. I have just returned from Boonville. They had a little fight there, but not many killed. There were of Lincoln's men 3,000 and 500 of ours. They had a few rounds. We lost 3 and they 22. Our men had nothing but shot-guns and rifles. They retreated. The force with which I was moving, was eight miles away at the time. If we could have reached the scene of conflict, we would have whipt them easily. We had 1,200 men, 600 with good guns, 100 with shot-guns and rifles, revolvers and knives, and every man keen for a fight; but the Governor gave orders for us to go home and keep ourselves in readiness. We will have arms in a few days. You may hear a different report from this, but what I write is so, for I was there. About 500 men are in camp near Columbia well armed. We can get 50,000 men easily and more. We can whip them and will do it. We will start in a few days.

We have the crops of every sort. Mis-

souri is blessed with plenty. We need not

fear, for we are right and a just God to look over us. We have done nothing to give them any cause to butcher our women and children as they have. They are cowards and won't fight, only when they have the advantage. They think we can't arm ourselves; but they will see soon."

June 22, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I write you a few lines, in haste, to let you know the distressed condition of our country. Gov. Jackson called on the State last week for fifty thousand troops, with full assurance, as we thought, that he had a sufficiency of arms to arm them. Our men responded to the call and started for Boonville as soon as they could. Some arrived there before the ferry-boats were taken by the Dutch, and lo! behold, there were no arms for them to fight with except the few shot-guns they took with them. They were attacked by the Dutch. Our men killed between 20 and 30 *knout-makers*, with the loss of only four men. The remainder of our troops, being cut off from crossing the river and without arms, thought it best to stand and return to their homes. This was a great oversight in Gov. Jackson; but we are told that he had full assurances of sufficient supplies of arms from —. But I hope and pray to God that our Southern friends will come and take us out of the hands of the Dutch. If we had the guns to fight with, we could take ourselves out; but we have been caught napping and we will have to submit.

There were a thousand Iowa troops encamped at Ranwick a few miles above us on the railroad last week. Eighty of them came down to Sturgeon and hoisted a Union flag, and forced one of the merchants to hoist it in front of his store, and threatened to hang all the secessionists and their wives bred to Union men in order to have our country filled up with Union men again. These are undoubtably facts. Is it not enough to make the blood boil in a man's veins? And yet we are compelled to take their abuse.

We do put our trust in God. We will do nothing to offend him in due time. We do not know where Gov. Jackson is. It is thought by some that he has gone to Arkansas. We have a Dutch Governor appointed in his place, who is now in possession of Jefferson City. They now possess all the important places in the State. We are completely sold to the Dutch. We are all well to-day, but do not know when we lie down to-night what we may have in store taken before day.

Yours truly,

John H. LABNEY,

Geo. D. PRENTICE,

CHARLES BRILEY,

PHILIP TOMPERT,

NAT. WOLFE,

W. F. BULLOCK,

JAMES SPEED,

W. M. P. BOONE,

HAMILTON POPE,

L. E. HARVIE.

June 25 t-wtf

Candidate for Senator.

NEWCASTLE.

Governor—The Right Honorable Sir E. W. Head, Bart, &c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Senator.

Editor's Note:

In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeated by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble, subject to the decision of a States Rights convention, should one be called.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

"Free Labor, Free Press, Free Speech," Free Gift.

ST. LOUIS, June 15, 1861.

To Uriel Wright, Esq:

DEAR SIR: Fenced in by bayonets, whose bright steel, gleaming in the rays of the sun which yet benignly shines on millions humbled in the dust by the misfortunes of our beloved country, is fitfully shaded by paper bullets in the form of accusations (I hope really unfounded) for treason, against the enthusiastic and light-toned "free" in the land of the free, my mind wanders back to the time when in Old England, during the reign of terror, Lord Erskine, then plain Mr. Scott, stood up a fearless counsel for the accused, and vindicated by the cogency of his argument, the purity of his feeling, and the terrible storm of his eloquence, that principle, inscribed in the heart of every Anglo-Saxon, and which ought still to dwell in every Teutonic breast; viz: that liberty is the chiefest of all earthly possessions.

Nearly five years ago, when at a grand mass meeting in the neighboring city of Belleville, the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, overwhelmed me modest as I am, with enthusiastic praises for the solitary stand which I took in favor of "free labor, free press, and free speech." I did not think that I would so soon feel called upon to offer a few gifts for the maintenance of those principles, against the attacks of their then banner-bearers.

But to come to the matter in hand. You, Mr. Wright, bringing to bear your studies—free, liberal, and humane,—of a lifetime and your talents inborn to the gifted sons of the great South, are standing up, with noble associates, the *freest laborers* of all, for free press and free speech, in the way pointed out by the Judges of the highest tribunal known to us. You are daily attacked for it. Permit me, then, measureably, to show to you that there is some thankfulness left for this in a Teutonic bosom.

I own a couple of lots, together only fifty feet front, but of the very choicest situation in the Southern part of our once great city, commanding a free view of land and water, dock and villa, steamer and steam-car, which please to accept as a gift to any member of your highly esteemed family you may designate, or to yourself and your godchild, whom I know to be a daughter of glorious Virginia. Yours very affectionately,

ALEXANDER KÄYSER.

ST. LOUIS, June 15, 1861.

To Alexander Kayser, Esq:

DEAR SIR: What would be affection in me not to own that I receive with pleasure and with pride the hand-some compliment contained in your note of this evening.

Even in time of peace, amid the quiet and healthy exercise of the functions of our Government, the pathway of a lawyer is a thorny one; but civil feed increases a hundred-fold the obligations and perils of the advocate who feels that the profession to which he belongs imposes upon him the special duty of holding up, in a "reign of terror," those elementary truths of American liberty upon which national free government must ever exist.

It is a strange fact that, in dangerous civil commotions, these elementary truths are the first lost sight of. If others do, the constitutional advocate must never forget them. It is his business, with or without reward—in the true citadels of freedom, the temples of justice—to teach military power its eternal subordination to the civil authority. It may be, that the sword and the bayonet will not receive the first lessons, nor which those come after, willingly; but dull, physical things as they are, persistent, brave teaching, will, in the end, instruct them.

It ought to be a matter of pride to both of us, Mr. Kayser, that we belong to a profession out of which, in every age of the world, have come the first pioneers of civil liberty, and whenever order and liberty have been established in any country, the men of the law have been foremost to expose and denounce encroachments upon either. My hope is that America will not furnish the exception to this rule.

Mr. Kayser, we are under a "reign of terror" here. I am not Erskine but to the extent of my ability I shall follow his example, and strive to bring back misguided Americans to the region of law. I shall continue to show my loyalty to constitutional liberty, by exposing and denouncing every encroachment upon it.

You sir, as an educated lawyer, know that, although as he is no king of England can suspend for a day in war or in peace, the great writ of the British subject—the *habeas corpus*. Parliament only can do it in the monarchy. You know that the English revolution canonized this principle. You know that our American ancestors brought this principle with them across the ocean, and put it in the government they made, with the added limitation, that whereas Parliament (not the king) could suspend the writ for *any cause*, Congress should *only* do it on a certain exigency.

You know this same principle is embodied in the Constitution of the several States, where the power is denied to the Executive, and given to the Legislature.

You know that the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed this great idea with Marshall at his head, enunciating clearly and beyond mistake, that our fathers, ignoring all power in the Executive over this writ, evinced their distrust even of the Representatives of the people, and of the States in Congress assembled, by clothing them with only a limited authority to touch it.

Yet you also know, that the man who praised you at Belleville, now sitting in the chair at Washington, claims and exercises a power denied to the King of England—assumes authority delegated only to Congress—suspects the writ of *habeas corpus*, whenever he feels like it—commits a soldier in Maryland to abolish the writ whenever it shall please him to do so—and here at home, in St. Louis, confers the power upon a soldier, aided (it is said) by four civilians, some learned and some not, and all heated partisan politicians, to break down the great bulwark of American and English freedom whenever the soldier and this committee of our safety shall deem the outrage necessary!

In Imperial France this day a lawyer is struggling to overthrow the arbitrary principle which makes the civil rights of a Frenchman dependent upon the discretion of the Committee of "Safety"—while here in America under a written Constitution, which, jealous of power, carefully confine its range, and distributes it in cautiously framed departments—we are to have this terrible put into the hands of men unknown to the Constitution—known to the people in any legal relation—responsible to nobody, and selected by nobody having authority to make the selection.

By order of the Company.

John Wilson, 1st Sergeant,
Jas. Meehan, 2d
John Moss, 3d
John B. Heltemes, Captain.

A Blow Between the Eyes.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in a late number, said:

"Among a certain class of Democrats there are indications of an attempt to get up a compromise peace movement. The men who make this peace movement may possibly mean well, but the opposition is at the expense of their good sense, and their proposition will find few supporters, while it will generally excite only indignation."

In reply the New York Journal of Commerce say:

"The Republican may, perhaps, recall the words of President Lincoln's Inaugural Message, in which he says: 'Suppose you go to war; you cannot fight always. And when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the ideal questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.'

Lincoln and George III.

The St. Louis Republican, one of the strongest Union papers in the South, until the cold-blooded massacre of men, women, and children in St. Louis, by the Federal mercenaries, makes the following striking parallel between the acts of Lincoln in Missouri and the enumeration of usurpations by George III. in the Declaration of Independence. It cannot fail to strike the mind of every man, who has a freeman's impulses, as being exact and truthful, as applied to the infamous acts of the American Gessler:

"His theory is—This rebellion must be put down, and that speedily, cest what it may. Time is money. The war must be brought to a close next winter, at any cost. Better employ four or even five hundred thousand men, and cost the war in one winter campaign, than have a fearful seesaw at south, at the expense of our own troops and our own country. We are dismised and helpless, and the rebels are—taunted with our weaker side. As American citizens, we last submitted to this cruel, unnatural, and bloody oppression. But as American citizens, think God, we may yet think. The privilege of treasuring these wrongs in our own brains and hearts can never be wrested from us. The riddled musket, the Minie rifle, and abundance of cannon" will be powerless to change this great shame from the bone of blackness in which it now stands painted within the sight of the civilized globe. Nor can unlimited hosts of plundering bandits, like the "terrible Montgomery," root out the remembrance of the unparalleled outrage which has been, and is about being perpetrated upon this remonstrating people.

"He has done enough against the Union, and will not. But the advisers of the Washington Administration in this State, who have wound these gashes about our limbs and then caused us to do it when we never consented to it, have a fearful score to settle at the Federal pens, and their own homes—

"We are dismised and helpless, and the rebels are—taunted with our weaker side. As American citizens, we last submitted to this cruel, unnatural, and bloody oppression. But as American citizens, think God, we may yet think. The privilege of treasuring these wrongs in our own brains and hearts can never be wrested from us. The riddled musket, the Minie rifle, and abundance of cannon" will be powerless to change this great shame from the bone of blackness in which it now stands painted within the sight of the civilized globe. Nor can unlimited hosts of plundering bandits, like the "terrible Montgomery," root out the remembrance of the unparalleled outrage which has been, and is about being perpetrated upon this remonstrating people.

"To this his Cabinet cordially assent; and Gen. Scott, to whom Mr. Lincoln looks to do the work, as readily undertakes the task. The old hero insists, however, that while a proclamation will, if required, call half a million of men into the field, it takes time to convert them into soldiers. "Make haste slowly," is his motto; and as he has never retreated and never met with a reverse, he says to the Cabinet, "It is your duty to resist the outside pressure, and to preach patience to the people. We have abundance of men and money; and in due time we shall have abundance of the instruments of war. The only thing we are deficient in is *patience*; and that, gentlemen, you must give the people. We want time to mix soldiers of our volunteers; we want time to organize the commissarial and baggage train; we want time to get ready to insure victory, success, and we want time to array every department of the army, and to organize our columns that we can predict weeks and even months in advance, each day's work. With inexhaustible means and any desirable number of men, all of whom will be good soldiers by November, you have only to exercise *patience*, and on or before the 1st of May next, I pledge what little reputation I have acquired, that the rebellion shall be suppressed, the Constitution and the laws be vindicated, and the union of the States re-established. The people have only to will it; and with ordinary *patience*, every good citizen may feel assured that peace and quiet will pervade the country, and business subside into its usual channels before the 1st day of May, 1862."

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power. "For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

"For protecting them + * * from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

"For cutting off' our trade with all parts of the world.

"He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

"He has + * * destroyed the lives of our people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has constrained our fellow-citizens to bear arms against their country—to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

"He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless savages (dim Lane, Montgomery & Co.), whose known rule of warfare is an unrelenting destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

Mr. John Merryman.

Let it not be forgotten that John Merryman still lies a prisoner in Fort McHenry, from which all the power of the Supreme Court of the United States has not yet been able to release him. Were we writing of some issue of York, carried off from his home by the mailed followers of some Baron Front de Boeuf, in the Middle Ages of History and held for ransom or torture in the vaults of a lawless强盗, the romantic story might attract all notice and elicit interested comment. There would be sympathy for the helpless victim, and indignation for the tyrant. But a free-born American who has the right (or *habeas*, when there were laws in the land,) to be presumed innocent of all crime until proven to be guilty, lies there yet where he has lain for weeks incarcerated without trial, without accusation, without a reason alleged, except that he was an active and prominent Democratic citizen of a "subjugated" State.

John Merryman had the legal right to be exempt from unwarrantable arrest. Yet he was seized and imprisoned without the action of any judge or court in the land. He had a legal right to be informed of the charge against him, to have that charge openly made out, and to be confronted with the witnesses. Yet he and all the world, to this day, know nothing that he is accused of but upon the merest rumors. He had a right to consult counsel. Yet he is deprived of counsel. He had a right to give bail. Yet he is refused the privilege of bail. He had a right to have his case investigated by a grand jury. Yet no grand jury has investigated it. He had a right to a speedy trial before a petit jury. Yet he has been arraigned and tried in no court whatever. He was expressly guaranteed by the United States Constitution that he should not be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." Yet no process known to the law holds him in durance at Fort McHenry. Finally he has a right (which as every lawyer knows, no attorney—but the Legislate could suspend even for a single moment) to be released from any wrongful imprisonment by the writ of habeas corpus. Yet the commandant of Fort McHenry, under instructions from President Lincoln, refuses to obey that writ, although issued by the venerable and learned Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States prohibits the entrance within the Fort of the officers of the law, and sets both the Court and the Constitution, under which it exists, its functions, at absolute defiance.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a war prosecuted for the subjugation of the seceding States, while it is possible amicably to settle the difficulties now existing.

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Iowa recommend to the Government of the United States, in this, their most earnest appeal, that while every preparation for the defense of the Government shall be made, a cessation of actual hostilities may take place until Congress shall have time to act in the premises.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress the calling of a National Convention for the settlement of our national difficulties, and that every possible honorable means shall be first exhausted by the National Government before our pro-Union people be plunged into a civil war, the ultimate result of which the wisest cannot foresee.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a war prosecuted for the subjugation of the seceding States, while it is possible amicably to settle the difficulties now existing.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the prosecution of an war against the seceding States, waged under any circumstances for the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and each of our Representatives in Congress.

[By telegraph to the Cincinnati papers.]

WASHINGTON, June 22.

Secretary Chase is engaged in maturing business for the extra session of Congress. He proposes to borrow money of the people at large instead of the bankers, which is Louis Napoleon's style. The smallest denomination of notes will be \$25, and preference given to small note-takers. The notes will bear 7 per cent interest. Postmasters will probably be made agents for the sale of the notes.

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Dissipations, Consumption, and all
Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Arising from Excesses and Impairments in Life, and removing all Impaired Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing

MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause they may have originated, and
NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING.

Giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom
TO THE SKIN.

JOY TO LIFE ADDED!!!

It cures Nervous and Delirious Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition

to Excretion, Loss of Power
of Motion, Convulsions, &c., &c.
Breathing, General Weakness, Horror
of Disease, Aweful Nerves Trembling,
Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats,
Cough, &c., &c. Waking from Dreams of
Languor, &c., &c. Loss of the Moral System, often
Enormous Appetites with Despic-
able Symptoms, Hot Hands, Burning of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Faltering of Speech, and
Eruptions on the Face, Hair in the Head,
Pain in the Ear, Heaviness of the
Eyelids, Frequently Black
Spots Flying before

with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of
Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with
Horror of Society. Nothing is more Desir-
able to such patients than to be left alone, and
nothing that would give them Grief for
themselves, no respect of manner,
no earnestness, no specu-
lation from the question

another.

These symptoms, if left on—whi-
this medicine invariably removes soon follows Loss
of Power, Convulsions, & &c., &c.

of which this patient has no signs. Was it ever
that these excesses are frequently followed by
those dreadful diseases—INSANITY and CONSUMPTION?

The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the medical journals of the most eminent physicians concur in the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums, the most melancholy exhibition appears.

The countenance is gaunt, sullen and quite desti-
tute of expression. The voice is lost. Should
a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeeful moans vanishes."

Loud sullen sounds his grief bewailed."

Debility is most terrible and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blunting the ambition of many a noble youth. It can be cured by

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PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL PRACTICE,
with the greatest accuracy, and claimed knowledge, and care devoted in its combination. See Professor
DEWEY'S Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late Standard Works on Medicine, and the best Authorities in the United States, will concur in the opinion of the Proprietor concerning its virtues and efficacy in its taste and odor, but immediate in action.

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